

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1802.

[No. 494]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in hds and bls.,
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Osnaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.,
New-England Rum in bls.,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in bls.,
Soap
Candles and } in boxes,
Chocolate
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprig'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslins,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannas, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty
SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot
described, have been either lost, mislaid
or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all trans-
fer of said stock is stopped with the Marine
Insurance Company, and application is
made for a renewal of said Certificates, of
which all persons will be pleased to take
notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for
ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.
4283 at 4302 inclusive | Issued in the name of Joseph Cary.
4253 & 4262 ditto. |
4273 & 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen re-
spectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in
whose name they at present stand.

June 25.

d

TO LET,
A convenient two story frame house and
store, on King-street, next door to Mr.
Keone's tavern. Possession may be had
the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

June 29.

d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria County, of
Saturday the 17th day of July next, in
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
credit that will be then made known,
for notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kitch-
en and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in these divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com's.
JOHN DUNLAP,

June 17.

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG

HANNAH, now ready to take in a
cargo.—She carries about 1500 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from
London, a great variety of
HARD WARE,
assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors,
ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON POR-
TER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10.

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS Woodhouse
master; about two years
old, built in this place by
Mr. John Hunter, a fine
strong well built, fast sail-
ing vessel.—(no accident
happening) is intended to be in London to
bring out the Spring Goods; will sail as
soon from London as any vessel from that
port for the United States, and intended
a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.

JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to
Messrs. James and John Wilson, London,
the usual advance will be made, upon ap-
plication to

JAMES WILSON.

July 3.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG

THOMAS,

Captain Drewry, expected to
sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hds. of
Tobacco would be received on freight, and
the usual advance made upon it, if addressed
to Thomas Middleton and Co.—im-
mediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET
in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few
Parmazan CHEESES of a superior qual-
ity, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE
SLABS for Hearths.

June 28.

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the
20th day of July, and continue till all is
disposed of, for cash, the Household and
Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of
almost every description, some valuable
PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a
pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all per-
sons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. Mariba Washington, late of Fairfax
county, deceased, are requested to ex-
hibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers
therefor, and every one indebted to
the same are desired to make immediate
payment.

THO. PETER, } Executors.
G. W. P. CUSTIS,

The executors of Gen. Wash-
ington will avail themselves of the above
opportunity, and offer for sale on six
months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,
the greater part of them from imported
stock, about five hundred head of sheep,
and nearly the same number of hogs, to-
gether with one elegant CHARIOT and
COACHEE, with harness compleat for
four horses, also four carriage and two
riding HORSES, with a number of Farm-
ing Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a va-
riety of other articles too numerous to
particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 24.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next at 10 o'clock, will prob-
ably be sold at the Vendue Store, for
the benefit of the concerned

FOURTEEN BALES

BRITISH OSNABURGS,
On a credit of 120 days, for negotiable
notes with approved indorsers.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

July 13.

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well
calculated for a House servant or to work
on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 14.

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for
sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince
Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year
old, and an assortment of liquors,
Bottled fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best lard oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Bottled fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of
Crockery Ware, and a number of other
articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meet-
ing of the Stockholders of the FOTO-
MACK COMPANY will be held at
Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on
Monday the 2d day of August next, as by
law directed; to elect a President and
Directors for the ensuing year, when the
Treasurer's account of disbursements since
the last annual meeting will be laid before
them.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13.

Notice is hereby given,
To the stockholders of the Bank of A-
lexandria, that a dividend of four and a
half per cent. on the capital stock of said
Bank is this day declared; which will
be ready to be paid to them or their legal
representatives on Thursday next the 8th
instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a gene-
ral assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18.

Fifty lbs. of PORK for sale by
Wm. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward
to any person who will give information
of the thief or thieves who broke open my
warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights
ago, and stole one barrel of pork from
thence, provided the proof is sufficient to
convict the thief.

W. H.
5 mo. 14.

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

From the Gazette of the United States.

"OPPUGNATION"

Of the Attorney General's legal opinion, and of the Financier's scheme of raising a revenue out of taxes which have been repealed.

It will be recollect'd by our readers, that on the first of the present month, the act of the last session of Congress repealing the Internal Taxes, went into operation. The public are now invited to a consideration of the law, and of the ministerial construction of that part of it which has relation to the duties on refined sugars. The documents, which we have this day the pleasure of presenting, are of strong authority, in support of one interpretation of the act, and we should be pleased to see "the strong reasons of the Attorney General, which can destroy their force."

It is proper to mention, that it has been stated in the public prints, that the refiners of sugar at Baltimore received, not long since, written information from the Commissioners of the Revenue of the United States, that the stock of sugars, not sent out from the sugar houses, nor sold, on the 30th June, would be exempt from the excise. The subject seems to have undergone a subsequent scrutiny by the Secretary and Attorney General, and the result contrary to opinion, generally received and acted upon, opinion encouraged and circulated by the officers of the treasury, opinion established and supported by the best possible legal authority, is, as expressed in Mr. Cox's communication to the refiners in this city. Hitherto the duties have been demanded on the removal of the article from the sugar houses. Now, after the law, by virtue of which the duties were collected, is repealed, those duties are to be exacted, upon articles which never have been removed from the house, nay, further upon articles which are not yet complete from the works of the refiner. It is also to be observed, that this collection is now to be made, although the refiner and the purchaser of sugars have been led to suppose, by the treasury officers, that with the 30th of June, the law, imposing the duties, which have been so obnoxious to the ministerial party, would cease to oppress. The taxes are repealed, but a construction is generated, which imposes a tax not known to the law itself, in its fullest force and vigour. There is strong ground to suppose, from these circumstances that in spite of all boasting, the government does not feel itself quite ready to spare *all the taxes*, or to loose its hold of the purses of the people. The "Farmer General" will need, we think, a double portion of the spirit of sophistry, to maintain and vindicate the treasury instructions in opposition to the force of opinion, that besets them.

CIRCULAR LETTER.
From Tench Cox, Esquire to the Sugar Refiners.

[COPY.]

The Sugar Refiners will be pleased to shew their refined sugar (other than brown refined) and to take an account of what is on hand and not sold and sent out—All that shall be sent out and sold to the end of this day will be bonded to-morrow as usual—And all refined (other than brown refined) will pay duty according to the time of removal under the remaining parts of the law.

The sugar to be taken account of must include what is in the moulds and in the drying apartments, as well as what is in the stores for sale or safe keeping, whether papered or unpapered.

The duty is payable on all sugar refined on or before this day.

June 30, 1802.

The bearer will take an account of the sugar on hand.

In considering the effect of the late act of congress to repeal the internal taxes, a question has arisen, whether sugars refined within the United States, which may be sent out and disposed of after the 30th day of June instant, are liable to the duties imposed by the act of the 5th of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

The opinion of counsel has been requested, and we have given the subject as much attention as the very short time allowed us; since the application made in the evening of yesterday and the engagements bro't on us by the session of Nisi prius, will admit.

The second section of the act of the 5th of June, A. D. 1794, declares, that from and after the thirtieth September A.

D. 1794, there shall be levied and paid, upon all sugar which shall be refined within the United States, a duty of two cents per pound.

The fifth section of that act makes it the duty of the refiner to make entries in his books or papers of all sugar which he shall refine, and of the quantities from day to day, by him or her sent out of the house or building where the same shall be refined, and to render a just and true account, quarterly, of the sugar so sent out. And at the time of rendering each account to pay or secure the duties upon the refined sugar in the said account mentioned.

By the seventh section, every refiner of sugar shall, yearly, if required by an officer of inspection, make oath of the truth of accounts rendered by him of the quantities of refined sugar sent out.

The act passed on the sixth of April, 1802, entitled an "act to repeal the internal taxes," provides that after the thirtieth of June the internal duties on refined sugars shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall be repealed. Provided that for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid remain outstanding, the provisions of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force and virtue.

The principal question then arising on a comparative view of the two acts is, whether the duties on sugars which, although now manufactured or refined, have not been sent out of the house or building, are to be considered as having accrued and being outstanding; and we are inclined to think that these expressions, "accrued and outstanding," can only apply to such sugars, as by having been sent out of the house, or building, have thereby subjected the refiner to the payment of the duty thereon, and that the sugars now refined may be sent out of the house, &c. after the 30th of June without subjecting the refiner of the duties imposed by the act first mentioned.

(Signed) JARED INGERSOL,
MOSES LEVY,
W. RAWLE.

June 30th, 1802.

It is to my mind sufficiently clear, that no duties can, with propriety, be laid to "have accrued, and on the 30th June 1802 to remain outstanding," except on sugars sent out of the house or building on or before that day: and I therefore, on mature reflection, concur in the foregoing opinion: and I am further of opinion, that the sugar refiners are under no obligation to comply with any part of Mr. Cox's written requisitions of yesterday, and that no penalties or forfeitures of any kind, can in future, be incurred under the act of the 5th June 1794.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

July 1st, 1802.

Upon deliberate consideration we are confirmed in the sentiments expressed in our preceding opinion of the 30th of last month.

Jared Ingersol,
Moses Levy,
W. Rawle.

July 6th 1802.

Question. Whether sugars refined within the United States, which may be sent out and disposed of after the 30th day of June, 1802, are liable to the duties imposed by the act of Congress of the 5th day of June 1794?

By the 3d Section of the act of the 5th of June 1794, a duty is to be levied, collected, and paid upon all sugar which shall be refined within the United States. Unconnected with the other parts of the act, there would be no doubt upon the section, that the duty would accrue upon the completion of the process by the sugar refiner. But by the fifth section it is enacted, that the sugar refiner shall give bond to enter in a book all sugar which he shall refine, and of the quantities from day to day sent out, and shall on the first day of January, April, July and October, render a just and TRUE ACCOUNT of all the refined sugar which he shall have sent out, &c. If the Legislature had intended that refined sugar should have been subject to the duty, as soon as the process was completed, the entry in the book, of the quantity refined, would have been sufficient, and the entry of the sugar sent out would have been unnecessary. But as refined sugar was liable to accidents and waste, if the duty was to attach upon the article unsold as soon as manufactured it would operate as a discouragement to the manufacturer. It was

therefore intended that the duty should attach on the sale of the article. This idea is supported by the other parts of the act.

The refiner is required to render an account quarterly, of all refined sugar which he shall have sent out, &c. but he is not required to furnish an account of the quantity refined. Further, at the time of rendering each account, he is to pay or secure the duties which ought to be paid on the refined sugars in the said account mentioned. No account is mentioned or required by the act but the account of the sugars sent out. Again by the 7th section he is required to make oath, &c. that the accounts of the quantities of refined sugar sent out have been just and true. No oath is required as to the quantity refined; and by the 11th section it is provided that the sugar refiner may pay upon rendering his accounts as aforesaid, the duties which shall thereby appear to be due and payable, &c.

By the act of the 6th of April 1802, the internal taxes are repealed; but it is provided, that for the recovery and receipt of such duties as shall have accrued, and on the day aforesaid (30th of June 1802) remain outstanding, &c. the provision of the aforesaid acts shall remain in full force. No duty is payable by the act of 1794, except upon such sugars as are contained in the quarterly account to be rendered of sugars sent out; then, and not before, the duties are to be paid or secured. None can be due or outstanding except upon the sugars contained in such account. The provision in the act of April 1802, relates, therefore, to the recovery of such duties for which bonds were given, under the act of 1794, upon rendering the account of sugar sent out. And as no account is required by the act of April 1802, to be rendered of sugars sent out after the 30th of June, and the duty is not by the act of 1794 to be paid or secured but upon rendering such account, I cannot discover in what way or by whom the duty upon sugars sent out after the 30th of June could be ascertained or collected.

I am therefore of opinion that sugars refined within the United States, which may be sent out or disposed of after the 30th of June 1802, are not liable to the duties imposed by the act of Congress of June 5, 1794.

J. B. M'KEAN.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

OF LOUISIANA.—LETTER II.

He must have little acquaintance with civilization, who does not know that nations are profited in some cases by the attempts of an enemy to depress them. Political bodies, like natural ones, may acquire vigor and health by the exertions they make in defending themselves. I do not say that a fraternal hug from the French nation from the quarter of Louisiana is an event to be desired, but I say that it is not to be dreaded. He must be very pugnacious indeed, who would go to war with a nation merely because he suspected that upon some future occasion they would attempt to do him an injury. And he must have little political fortitude, who apprehends perpetual darkness in his country, merely because he sees a large cloud collecting.—I confide that the Louisiana colony will produce some good and salutary effects in a short time among the citizens of the United States. It will produce a greater degree of harmony among our fellow-citizens, and it will teach us, that men are not the more to be confided in, because they have thought fit to call themselves the friends of liberty. But there are theoretical advantages; the colony in question will be apt to produce some practical and solid benefits, which I shall endeavour to explain upon some future occasion.

The bounds of the United States are well defined by our treaties with England and Spain; nor is it to be wished, that we had a more extensive territory. The happiness of a government is constantly endangered, and its unity is often destroyed, by extending itself too far. It has not been alledged, as I think that the French nation sets up any claim at present to any part of our territory. Their object as they express themselves, is to prevent us from extending too far to the westward. They would prevent us from devouring the Spaniards. They know themselves to be more powerful and more humane, and they can dispatch the Spaniards with a better grace. The boundary line of the United States, as I have said, is well defined; but the bounds of Louisiana, as I suspect, are not defined with equal precision. The French will not extend their settlements beyond the Floridas and Louisiana, but I conjecture that many years will not pass before some doubts may be suggested concerning the proper bounds of Louisiana. We are told by some modern geographers, that the river Mississippi is the

eastern boundary of that province; but there was a time, unless I am greatly mistaken, in which Louisiana was supposed to extend to lake Michigan, & the waters of the river St. Lawrence. The western territory that is now claimed by the United States, was ceded to us by Great Britain, and a considerable part of it had formerly been ceded to Great Britain by France & Spain, according to the treaty of Paris in the year 1763. These facts are well known, but it is probable that the political maxims of renovated France, have not been so carefully observed. They alledge, that the chief magistrate, whether he is called King or Consul, has not, nor ever had, the right of alienating by treaty any part of the national territory. It can hardly be necessary to put the reader in mind of certain resolves of the national assembly of France, stating the inviolability of any part of their territory, by treaty; although some part of the described territory had been lately conquered. From this political maxim, it follows, that the French nation have a right, whenever they think fit, to reume the whole or any part of Louisiana or Canada. If they should be disposed, in consequence of this claim, to ascend to the lakes, and afterwards to descend to the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, we shall be effectually secured against any dangerous extension of territory. We shall neither dig for silver among the indolent Spaniards, nor shall we be permitted to feed upon whale's flesh among the diminutive Esquimaux. When I say that Louisiana, in a few years, may be expected to extend to the lakes, I am not dealing in pure speculation.

The conjecture is founded on pretty good authority. When the American commissioners, in the year 1782, were negotiating a peace with England, one of the great objects was to fix a respectable boundary. France had no claims on this continent, but the Spanish ambassador, then in Paris, interested himself on the subject. He proposed that a line should be drawn from Cumberland mountain, about the latitude of 35 degrees, to lake Michigan, or lake Huron. That line, so far as it extended, was to be the southern and western boundary of the United States. The line was marked with red ink by the pen of the Spanish minister upon Mitchel's great map, of North America; and that very map, as I have been told by a member of the old Congress, is deposited in the office of our Secretary of State. We are not to be informed, that Spain on such occasions is deemed to be the echo of France. The territory to be cut off by that regulation, was deemed to be part of Louisiana; and it is no improbable, that it may be claimed as such by the great Republic.

ULYSSES,

BOSTON, July 7.

The French officers in the West Indies still continue to load the unfortunate Toussaint with execrations and abuse. Nothing in the character of this able and moral Chief has ever appeared in the eyes of the Americans, to render him deserving this abuse—and it was only in October last, that Bonaparte, under his own hand, wrote to him thus:—"We have conceived for you esteem, and we wish to recognize and proclaim the great services you have rendered to the French people. If their colors fly on St. Domingo, it is to you and your brave blacks, that they are indebted. Called by your talents and the force of circumstances to the first command, you have destroyed the civil war, put a stop to the persecution of some ferocious men, restored to honor the religion and worship of God—from whom all things come." After this acknowledgement of the services, patriotism, and piety of Toussaint, Bonaparte adds—"Do you desire consideration, honor, and fortune? It is not after the services you have rendered; the services you can still render, with the particular sentiments we have for you, that you ought to be doubtful with respect to your consideration, your fortune, and the honors that await you!—Thus far Bonaparte! But what have been the considerations, fortune and honors that have awaited Toussaint! For his "consideration," Leclerc has given him the bayonet; for his "honor," proscription and obloquy; and for "fortune," flattery and chains.

This day arrived ship Superb, captain Hammond, 46 days from Liverpool, bound for New York, in all June; Ontario, Gardner, for do. of 1st of June; Hector, Davy, for do. Margaret Gardner, of Philadelphia, for Bordeaux, June 22; Fame, Lewis, for Baltimore, 25th; Confidence, Rodman, of Path, for Boston, 15th June; Fame, Trott; Walker, Clarke, Bedford, Franklin, Jameson,

last from Amsterdam; the Eliza, and the Merchant of Portland. Spoke May 29, lat. 42, 28, long. 30, ship Cotton Planter, McCall, Charlestown, for London, 50 days from Havanna, short of provisions. June 5, lat. 42, 25, long. 38, ship Iris, Skinner, 14 days from New York, for London. June 13, lat. 38, 2, long. 49, ship Cincinatus, Endicott, from Salem, for Sumatra, 13 days out, had lost his Cabin Boy—June 20, lat. 38, 50, long. 58, ship Jane, of and from Norfolk, Virginia, for Falmouth. June 30, lat. 42, 46, long. 62, ship Union, 9 days from Savanna, for London or Glasgow. July 3, lat. 42, 43, long. 64, schr. Hero, of Chatham 3 days out. July 5, lat. 43, 12, long. 67, ship Joseph, of and from Portland, for Liverpool.

July 8.

By the late news from France the spirit of the nation seems now to be equally vigorous in the restoration of civil order in the cultivation of the arts of peace, as it lately was in the acquisition of military laurels in the fields of victory. Such a scene though less brilliant, is far more interesting to the feelings of humanity.—Under the pliant power of a genius like the first consul, the pliant disposition of the nation over which he presides, may be guided and fashioned according to his will. It appears to be his ambition now, to render France as famous for ARTS and ARMS under his consulship, as it was in the reign of the 14th Louis; and from the specimen he has given of his ability to rule and direct the affairs of the nation in times of peace as well as war, the age of Bonaparte, like the era of that illustrious Monarch, may hereafter be quoted as a new epoch in the literary, civil and military history of that nation.

How long the present order of things there is to remain is yet problematical. The watchful eyes of ambition and envy are no doubt around him, observant of every measure he takes, and wondering like Cassius what should be in that Corsecan that he

"Should so get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone."

He however, prudently, takes every precaution to preserve around himself the magic circle of popularity; but least this charm should fail, he is forming a powerful phalanx for security in his new military guards and seems now prepared to put his future fortune at issue on the success of this question: Shall Napoleon Bonaparte be CONSUL FOR LIFE? Should the question pass in the affirmative, the witching spells of Democracy which have so long deluded that nation with "dreams &狂想曲," will then be broken up, and reason having assumed her empire, the people may be willing to listen to the plain and positive language of experience. In thus establishing the supreme command in Bonaparte for life, their progress to the old order of things will be half completed. The power will be then fully guaranteed; and 'ere long the title of King of Frenchmen, will again be repeated with exultation. Nor is the memory of the Captains wholly ungrateful to the feelings of the people. Even amid the admiration and attachment of their present glorious chief, there is a latent and prior attachment lurking in the bosom of the nation, which though amid the splendour and novelty of the present scene, it may be suppressed for the present, will be hereafter resuscitated. This is a secret and inveterate enemy, which Bonaparte, with all the majesty of his talents can never conquer. The high command he now holds may perhaps remain with him through life. But a mere life estate in the government is not the height of his ambition; it is to perpetuate it in a succession of his own family. To this the pride and vanity of Frenchmen will never submit. "He is a Corsican, a foreigner, an usurper," will be the language towards his descendants. The martyred Louis the 16th will then be remembered with affection and pity. At his tomb loyalty will again bend the knee, and patriotism excrete the sacrilegious hands that dared to open the flutes of royal blood. His family or their descendants will then be called from exile, and the sceptre of the Bourbons be wielded by legitimate hands. The course of things is consistent with the nature of man: it is sanctioned by the history of every age and nation; and is peculiarity within the pride and vanity of a Frenchman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Arrived, ships Jefferson, Daugherty, Canton; Nestor, Waite, Portland; Schr. Swallow, Smith, Madeira; Hannah, Fol-

ger, Nantucket; sloop Venus, Yoke, St. Andrews; schr. Conception, Barbosa, Lisbon.

Came up from the Lazaretto.
The brig Pennsylvania, M'Pherson, Naples.

Cleared, ships Atlantic, Penrose, New Orleans; Maryland, Dagget, Lisbon; brig James Stuart, Smith, La Guira; schr. Eagle, Morris, New York; Princeps, Royal, Williams, do. Eliza Ann, Holmes, do. Dove, Brinkley, Norfolk; Andrew, Lancaster, Trinidad; Frederick, Morton, St. Andrews; Hiram, Bacon, Martinique; Friendship, Harris, Trinidad; sloop Party, Bunce, Hartford (Con.) William, M. Cain, C. Francois.

Ship Eliza, Salter, from hence, arrived at Liverpool the 20th of May.

The ship Warren, with passengers, from Belfast, has arrived at Newcastle.

Bath, June 29th. Arrived the Valentine, capt. Harding, 42 days from Liverpool. Left the ship Confidence, Redman, Superb, Hammond, and Fame, Tiot, for Boston, to sail in 15 or 20 days. Ship Leaves, for Baltimore the 1st of July.—May 24th, lat. 47, 40, long. 19, 30, spoke the ship William & Mary, John Stigby, from Norfolk, bound to Falmouth, June 4th lat. 42, 24, long. 44, spoke ship Alexander, McInnis, of Portland, from Bristol, bound to Virginia, 15 days out. June 7th spoke ship Northern Liberty, Burk, from Charleston bound to London, lat. 42, 50, long. 46, 50, out 12 days, all well. Same day, ship Hope, Danford, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, 15 days out.

We have received unbroken information that cotton seed brought from Virginia into Philadelphia county in the year 1790, was planted in Oxford township, grew, flourished, and produced cotton of good quality.

Oxford township is about six miles north of Philadelphia. It is hoped that all the experiments made in 1802 as far north as New York, South Jersey and Pennsylvania, will be carefully published. The cotton planter must take great care to top the cotton bushes, that is cut off the tops of the branches, otherwise they will not produce so many cotton pods or balls, though they will be vigorous and thriving as plants.

(Aurora.)

We have not yet considered the great advantages to health and the comfort of life, as well as the means of industry and the national riches which the vine is capable of yielding to the United States. The people of America know so little of the wants to which European nations are subjected, that we seem to set no value on what is the most highly appreciated in other countries, to whom we are tributaries for what we could, if urged by an useful enterprize, by sincere patriotism, or by necessity, produce for ourselves. The Delaware for example, abounds in the finest sturgeon, the same species of fish that yields the finest glass, which we import into the northern extremity of Europe; in the same river is found the delicate anchovy, which is not deemed worthy of catching and curing, while we import to the value of several thousand dollars annually, for the uses of the table—these articles alone would produce lucrative employment for ten thousand of those poor innocent, ignorant, oppressed wretches who breath on the desolate shores of North Britain, the West of England, and Ireland. From these resources without interfering with a single object of present industry, they might create a new mine more valuable than the mines of Potosi—a mine of industry which while it enriched the individuals, would provide a ready market for the produce of our own fields, our looms and anvils. In England 8 degrees north of us, the vine is a source of riches. In the London Magazine for November 1801, p. 360, there appears the following article:

"The two celebrated Grape Vines of Hampton Court and the Valentines in Essex, have been astonishingly productive this year, the former having yielded one ton six hundred and fifty pounds; the latter, one ton two hundred and twenty seven pounds. For one year's crop of the last vine, the late Mr. Weltje, about 15 years ago, gave 400 guineas." What an example is this to imitate, and to encourage our vineyards.

ib.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the consuls of the Republic on the 28th April, the port and borough called Royal, at Martinique will take the name of Port de France; Port Bourbon, that of Port Delfaix; the port and borough of Sainte-Lucie (formerly called de Castris) that of Carenage; the port and town, heretofore called port

Louis, in the Island of Tobago, that of Scarborough.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

COMMUNICATION.

WE understand that there will be exposed during the sale at Mount Vernon, some very superb Paintings, by the first artists, and some very elegant Prints; many of these were presents to the late General Washington, and executed in the most masterly style—This will afford the lovers of the fine arts a rich field for enjoyment, and such an opportunity will probably not again offer where gentlemen may enrich their collections with more valuable works.

The LADIES of Alexandria and its vicinity are informed that the TEA PARTIES at the Brumelau, will commence on Saturday next at 5 o'clock in the evening, and will continue once a fortnight, where their company is solicited.

G. DENEALE, } THO. CLAGETT,
Wm. NEWTON, } W. PATON, jun.
E. C. DICK, } A. LYNN.

WINCHESTER, July 7.

The painful task devolves upon us to announce the death of General Daniel Morgan. After a long and severe illness, he yesterday morning quitted this transitory world for the world of spirits, in the 66th year of his age, there to join his compatriots in arms. Yes, Morgan is added to the list of departed heroes—with Washington, Green, Warren, Montgomery, and Wayne, whose names will be revered whilst memory holds a seat in an American breast.

To enumerate his heroic exploits during the contest with Great Britain, which ended in the establishment of the Independence of the United States, would require the pen of a more able panegyrist. Should the writer of this article make the attempt the subject would be too copious for a newspaper. History has done justice to his name, and will hand it to posterity as an example of cool, undaunted and determined bravery. Suffice it to say that his expedition to Quebec, in which he surmounted, with his brave associates, to the astonishment of his country, every difficulty and danger which human nature can be exposed to, and the battle of the Cowpens, in which he completely routed and captured a superior force, will long be themes on which an American tongue will delight to dwell. No man knew better how to gain the love and esteem of his men; where he led they always followed with alacrity and confidence.

For his victory at the Cowpens, Congress presented him with a medal of gold, and the Legislature of Virginia an elegant sword and a pair of pistols, as testimonials of the exalted opinion they entertained of his great military genius.

SAVINGS.

The democrats allow that Mr. Jefferson has let \$10 through his economical fingers the following sums of the people's money.

1st. His own salary, which it was expected, as he had the power and was so lovingly disposed, he would not insist upon; yet he has drawn it all from the treasury, and it is, for one year, from the 4th of March, 1801, to 4th of March, 1802,

25,000

2d. He advanced to Beau Darnon, for carrying president Adams' treaty to France, (which any supercargo or captain of a merchant vessel would have carried for affording.)

20,000

3d. He has laid out in repairing the "Berceau," after which she was agreed to be delivered up to the French and was a French vessel,

52,000

4th. He has raised or caused to be raised, the salaries of his secretaries and officers, yearly,

15,000

5th. By foolishly discharging several hundred mariners, who had received cloths and bounty, and then, when they were wanted soon after to send against the Tripolitan pirates, being obliged to raise new recruits, and to pay a fresh bounty and give new cloths, it cost the United States extra

10,000

6th. By causing the internal taxes, which were laid on refined sugar, whiskey, stamps, pleasure carriages, licenses to sell wines and

auction licenses (and of course fell on the rich and voluptuous) he has parted with an income in the treasury of the yearly sum of \$900,000

7th. Thirty thousand dollars expended upon that part of his message for destroying the judiciary, which must again be revived,

30,000

8th. Extra charges on the settlement of congress, in consequence of this pernicious message,

8,000

Dollars 1,060,000

Making in the whole, for only one year, a needless expenditure and loss of above ten hundred thousand dollars!—Whereof upwards of nine hundred thousand of those dollars will be lost every year during his administration! This is the saving president—the friend of the people! From such friends may God deliver

A POOR MAN.
[Trenton Federalist.]

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

SONNET TO PATIENCE.

A suppliant, lo, of sorrow's fable train,
To thee, O Patience, forms this humble prayer!
O teach my heart those trials to sustain,
That unrelenting fate dooms it should bear!

Teach me to bend submissive to the pow'r,
Who could his sickly pond'rous weight remove;
Could chase afar this more clangloomy hour,
And heal my mind with beating love.

Nor let me murmur at his wife decrees,
Tho' griefs accumulating still should fall;
Tho' wormwood's cup be poured from the lees,
Do thou support me and I'll drink it all.

Nay, let me smile on the unpledged glass,
Since it is destined none from me shall part.
Alexandria, July 15.

MIRA.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Sparrow, Luckett, Havre de Grace
John, Tupman, Martinique
Alert, Greenlaw, Boston
Brig Sally, Tuttle, St. Andrews
Schr. Rover, Sturdivant, do.
Harmony, Crabtree, Portland
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Philad.
Ship Richmond, Rudd, New-York.

Public Sale.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock will be sold
at the Vendue Store,

SIX CASKS

OF GLASS,

Handsome assorted,

Consisting of quart and pint decanters,
fists, goblets, tumblers, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

July 15. Vendue-Master.

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship

RICHMOND,

50 to 100 Hds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.

July 15.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, junr.

HAS FOR SALE

At his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets.

A few pipes 4th proof brandy,
Ditto ditto 2d and 3d proof Rum,
20 Quarter casks Malaga wine,
4 Tierces acid,
20 Barrels herrings,
32 Bags coffee,
3 Boxes glass tumblers,
Bandanno handkerchiefs,
China and blue gil ditto,
India checks,
Ravens' duck,
Ladies' London shoes,

And a few pieces of furniture, consisting of 1 desk and book-case, 1 side-board and secretary, 1 bureau, 4 washstands.

July 15.

cost 12w 3t

Twenty quarter casks of cargo
and five ditto London Particular

TENERIFFE WINE,

Just received and for sale by

PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 15th.

cost 3t

Printing in all its variety ex-
ecuted at this office.

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Ware-house, Prince Street Wharf,
Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing
Silks and Ribbons,

A few pairs handsome Looking Glasses
in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and
childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hijos,

Young Hijos and } TEAS,
Souchong
Tea-table sets of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best
quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. } in hds and bls.
England Rum,
Molasses & Sugars

Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bals, and half bals,
Spermatic and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herring and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds,
and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

All,
About 30 tons of Ligumvire.
May 13.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seaman, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London.

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

FOR SALE,
About 1100 bushels Liverpool
fine Salt,

300 do. Lisbon.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 19.

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes,
first quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES,
Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10.

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—
London Brown Stout,
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity
of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low
for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2.

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron,
neatly drawn in small flat and square bars,
and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,
70 tons Plaster,
10 hds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,

150 bals. first quality Herring,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25.

FOR SALE,
Two large superb LOOKING
GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,
One plate measuring 103 by 40 inches,
The other 84 by 40 do.

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.

May 31.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several

ACTS OF CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia:

Published at the second session of the fifth, and the
first session of the seventh Congress of the United
States—price 12½ cents.

May 25.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, At the Sign of GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA;
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he keeps a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his
accommodations to give satisfaction to those
who may think proper to call on him.

June 26. co7t

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop
Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at
his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. co

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquainted
with Accounts, and writes a fair
hand—A line addressed to A. B. and
dropped at this office, will be attended to.

July 2. eo2w

To be Rented,

The House in which I now
live, of which I have a lease for upwards
of three years from this time; the situation
is eligible and the House commodious
For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax street, June 19. co

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexan-
dria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by
William Hartshorne for himself and John
Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel
Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David
Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas
Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bolshrod Taylor and Wm.
Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdon and
William Steenberger in Shenandoah.

This being a business in which the
community may be greatly benefited, and as
it has only this day come into my hands,
I have undertaken to publish without consulting
the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me
and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying.
The law requires Ten Dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. co

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,
Catalonia wine in hds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts,
St. Vincent and Barbadoes—rum in hds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality;

Muscovado Sugar in hds.

350 Bals. Starch do.

Havannah Molasses in Hds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in
Boxes and Bals.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Confining of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do, in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurus,
Guzinahs, Caffahs, Moharags, Gunes,
Stripes, and one bale of handsome
Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings

by the piece or bale, and two bales fine
Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and
New England Cordage, and one 8½ inch

Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small quantity
of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

In the case of James Gillies, a

Bankrupt.

THE subscriber being duly appointed

Assignee of the Estate and Effects of James

Gillies, all those who are indebted to the

said Bankrupt, or who have any of his Ef-

fects are hereby required to pay and deli-

ver the same forthwith to the subscriber

or to such person or persons only as may be

authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

July 1. eo1z

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. & J. GRAY.

Price 1 dollar, hand-tooled bound.

She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline; a narrative

founded upon facts, by Miss Hatfield of Man-

chester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by

M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Ab-

bay—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a mil-

lennous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, eq.

the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and

lettered. Dr. Major's Collection of Voyages and

Travels, to be comprised in 20 volumes, one

volume to be published every month until the

whole are completed, the 1st, 2nd and 3d vol-

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per volume, neatly bound in boards, and orna-

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